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What's so special about agreement in German Sign Language?

In languages that have agreement normally a verb agrees with its subject. Sometimes, as in Lakota or Swahili, agreement is also possible with subject *and* object. This rare property is shared by several sign languages, German Sign Language (DGS) being one of them.

In contrast to spoken language auxiliaries that typically code Tense-Aspect-Modality (TAM) on auxiliaries, sign languages use auxiliaries to express person agreement (PAM).

In my Master's Thesis I want to investigate two hypotheses: a) the use of PAM is constrained by the animacy of the syntactic object that it refers to and b) there is a difference in frequency of acceptance concerning the use of PAM with agreeing verbs in their agreeing versus their citation form.

In order to test these hypotheses I will set up an online questionnaire that asks the participants to rate DGS videos. During the talk I would like to discuss the method and stimuli.